

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 1999

(REVISED EDITION)



**Kansas Department of Health & Environment
Curtis State Office Building, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130, Topeka, KS 66612
<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>**



KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT
BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR
Clyde D. Graeber, Secretary

January 3, 2003

Re: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Kansas, 1999

Dear Reader:

Enclosed please find a revised edition of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Kansas, 1999. Please return the copy sent to you in May of last year. A postage paid envelope has been enclosed for that purpose. The original 1999 publication had a Grey cover and the revised edition has a Blue cover with the wording "Revised Edition" directly beneath the title.

In addition, we are also enclosing a replacement page 16 for the 1998 publication, Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Kansas 1998. We apologize for any inconvenience these changes may cause.

In order to save money, our office will not be printing individual copies of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Kansas, 2000, or Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Kansas 2001. Instead, we intend to make the data available to our public over the Internet. These publications should be available on the web by the end of April 2003. The web address for the Center for Health & Environmental Statistics is <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>.

If you do not have access to the web and would like a copy, please write to us at the address listed at the bottom of this page requesting the document by name.

Beginning with nonfatal injury and illness data for 2001, and fatality data for 2002, only summary tables will be made available on the web each year for Kansas, which will be in the same format as national data currently available on the web. There will be no publication of state data created for either of these programs. The state data will be made available by the end of each year.

Questions and/or comments can be directed to our office at the address listed below.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Crevoiserat, Jr. M.P.A.
Program Director

Enclosures

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 1999

(REVISED EDITION)

Bill Graves, Governor
Clyde D. Graeber, Secretary
Kansas Department of Health and Environment



Prepared by
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Office of Health Care Information

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Acknowledgment

Our special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey. This report would not have been possible without their cooperation.

Revised December 2002

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Introduction

In April of 1971 the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 became an official part of the national labor laws. The principal objectives are "...to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve human resources."

In response to the Act, the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, was delegated the responsibility of developing and maintaining an effective statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data. To help achieve this objective, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Office of Health Care Information, conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses.

The Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 requires employers to keep records of work-related injuries or illnesses which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. A sample of employers are selected each year to participate in the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In Kansas, for 2000, there were 3,650 businesses chosen to participate in this survey, they serve as the basis for the estimates in this report. Year to year comparisons of estimated incidence rates indicate basic industry trends and where prevention measures should be either implemented or intensified. The rates contained in this report represent the number of injury and illness cases either per 100 or per 10,000 full-time workers, (injuries are per 100 and illnesses are per 10,000), thus enabling employers to compare the experience of their establishments to the entire industry.

Copies of this report as well as additional information may be obtained by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Office of Health Care Information, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130, Topeka, KS, 66612-1354, (785) 296-1058.

The information contained in this report may be obtained electronically by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Office of Health Care Information (785) 296-5642. This report is also available on the Internet at the KDHE home page on the World Wide Web. The address is: "www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci". National data on occupational injuries and illnesses is available on the Internet at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) home page. That address is: "<http://www.bls.gov>".

ADA Statement: If you desire a copy of this publication in alternative form because of a disability, contact the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Office of Health Care Information, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130, Topeka, KS, 66612-1354, (785) 296-1058.

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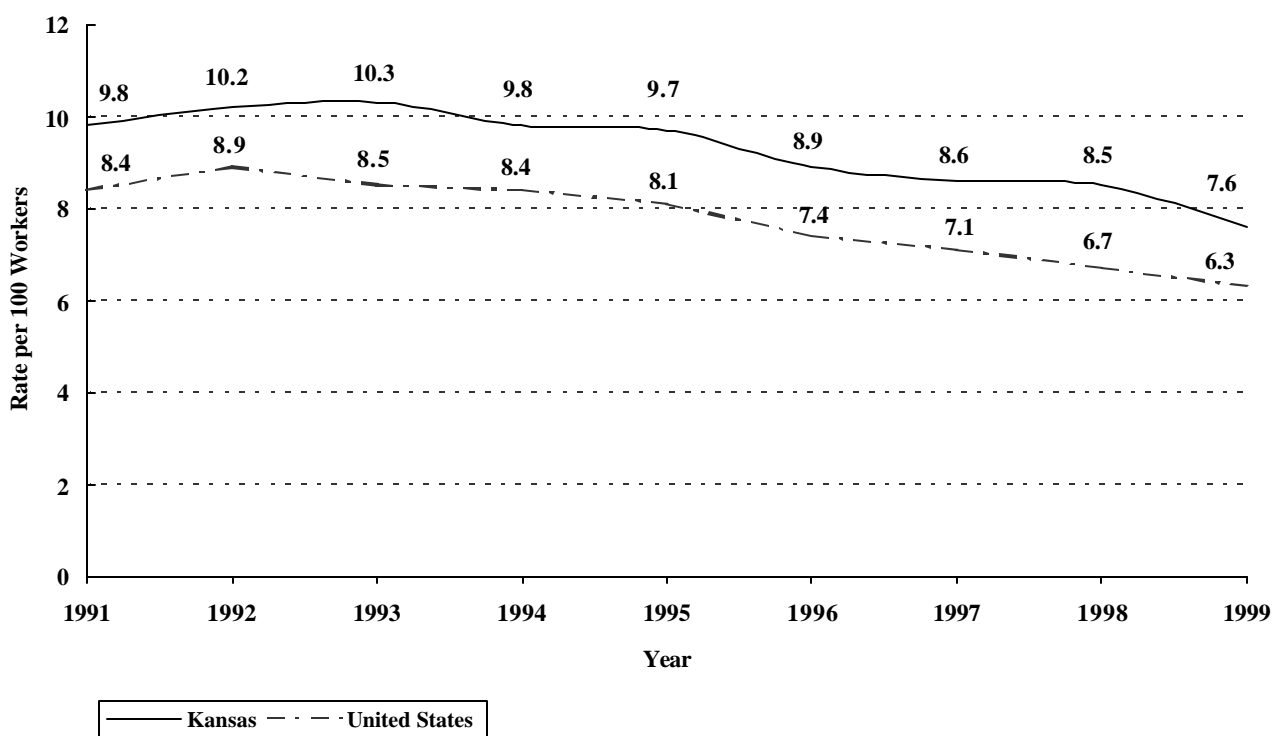
Part I

Survey Highlights

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

With an incidence rate of just 7.6 injuries or illnesses per 100 employees, 1999 marked yet another year in a downward trend for occupational injuries and illnesses since 1993 for the state of Kansas. Of the 1,071,500 people estimated to be employed across the state in 1999, there were a total of 68,700 occupational injuries and illnesses. Although the 1999 incidence rate is the lowest Kansas has seen since 1982 (with a rate of 7.5), it is still 17% higher than the national rate of 6.3. (Tables 2, 3, 5, Chart 1)

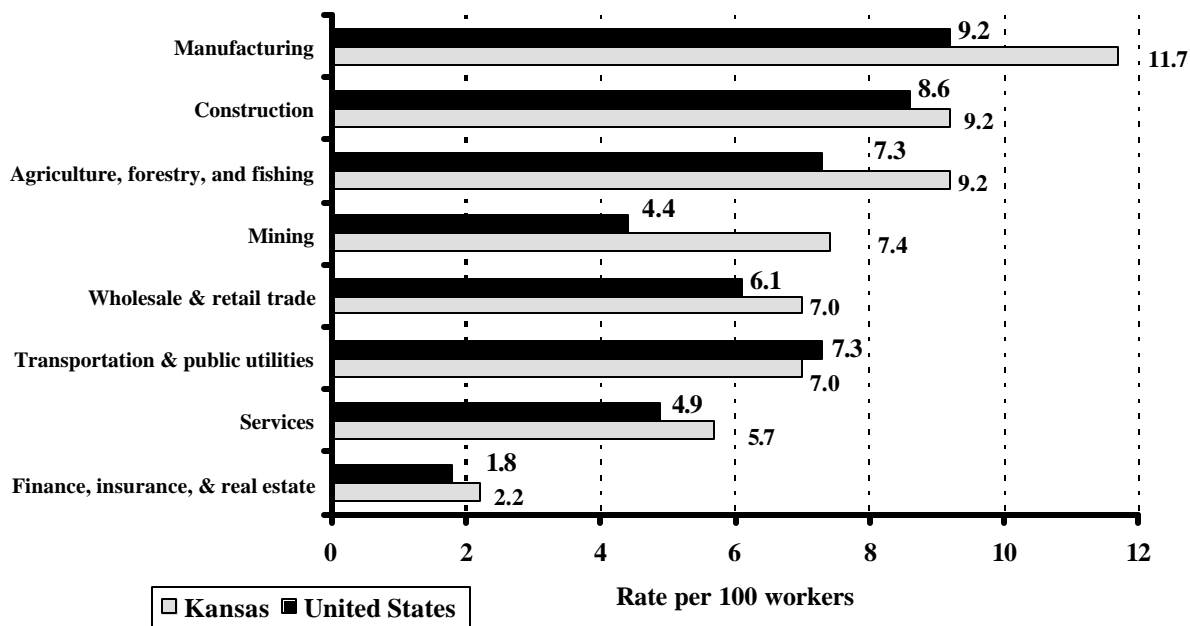
**Chart 1. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Rates
Kansas & United States, 1991-1999**



Manufacturing employed 210,100 people across the state in 1999, and had the highest incidence rate of all industry divisions, with 11.7 industrial accidents per 100 workers. Although the division's rate was significantly higher than the national rate of 9.2, the rate of 11.7 was the lowest this division has seen for over 8 years. The manufacturing industry reported 24,200 total cases, 35.2% of the total for the state. (Tables 1, 2, 3, Chart 2)

Although there were approximately 3,800 more people employed in the construction industry than in the previous year, there were 1800 fewer cases reported, dropping from 6,900 in 1998 to 5,100 cases in 1999. The incidence rate for construction dropped 25.2%, from 12.3 in 1998 to only 9.2 occupational injuries and illnesses in 1999. (Tables 1, 2, 3, Chart 2)

**Chart 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Rates
By Industry, Kansas & United States, 1999**



After a 40% increase in the industry's incidence rate from 1997 to 1998, the transportation and public utilities industry settled back down to an incidence rate of 7.0 in 1999. Local and interurban passenger transit employed 3,700 people in 1999, and for the first time experienced enough occupational injuries to be publishable, with 100 reported cases, and an incidence rate of 5.9. Transportation and public utilities was also the only industry with an incidence rate lower than the national rate. With a rate of 7.0 workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 employees, the industry was 1.95% lower than the national rate of 7.3. (Tables 1, 2, 3, Chart 2)

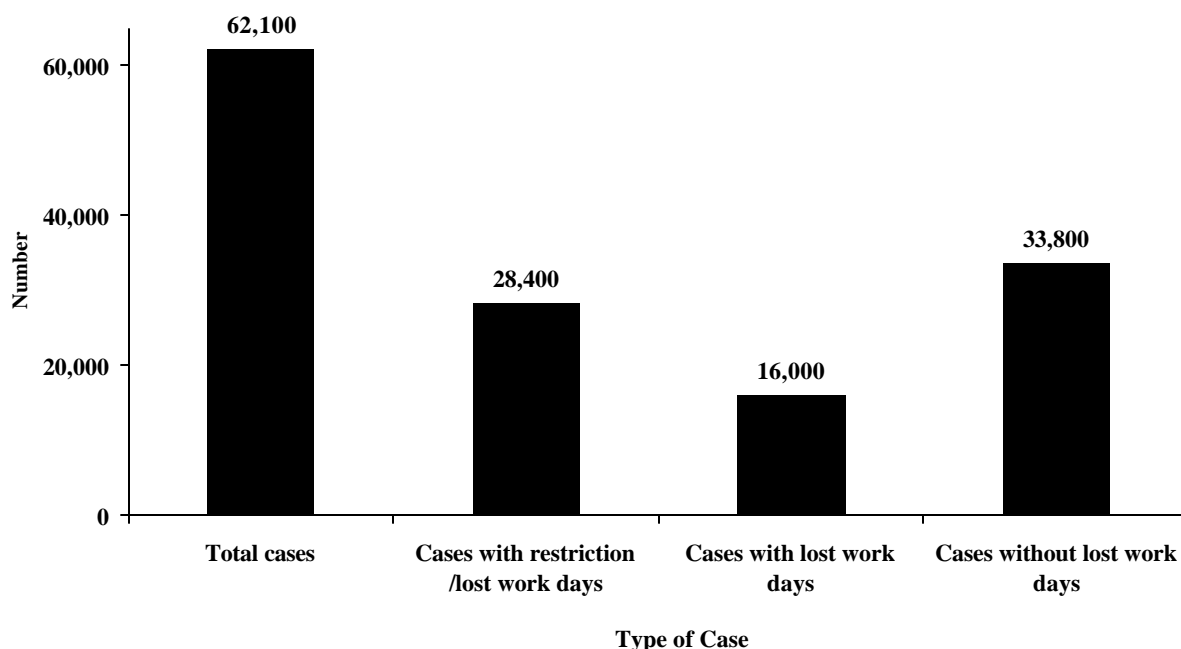
**Table 1. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, Kansas, 1992-1999**

INDUSTRY	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Ag, forestry, and fishing	10.6	11.5	11.3	7.1	8.7	12.9	7.5	9.2
Mining	10.8	10.3	9.5	8.8	**	9.7	9.0	7.4
Construction	14.9	15.4	13.5	11.7	12.2	11.3	12.3	9.2
Manufacturing	17.0	15.7	14.6	14.2	12.5	14.3	12.9	11.7
Trans., & public utilities	9.1	10.9	8.5	9.2	7.1	6.5	9.1	7.0
Wholesale & retail trade	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.8	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.0
Finance, Ins., & real est.	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.9	2.2
Services	7.0	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.7

**Incidence rate is not publishable due to confidentiality provisions.

¹ Incidence rates per 100 full time workers.

**Chart 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries
Number, By Type of Case, Kansas, 1999**

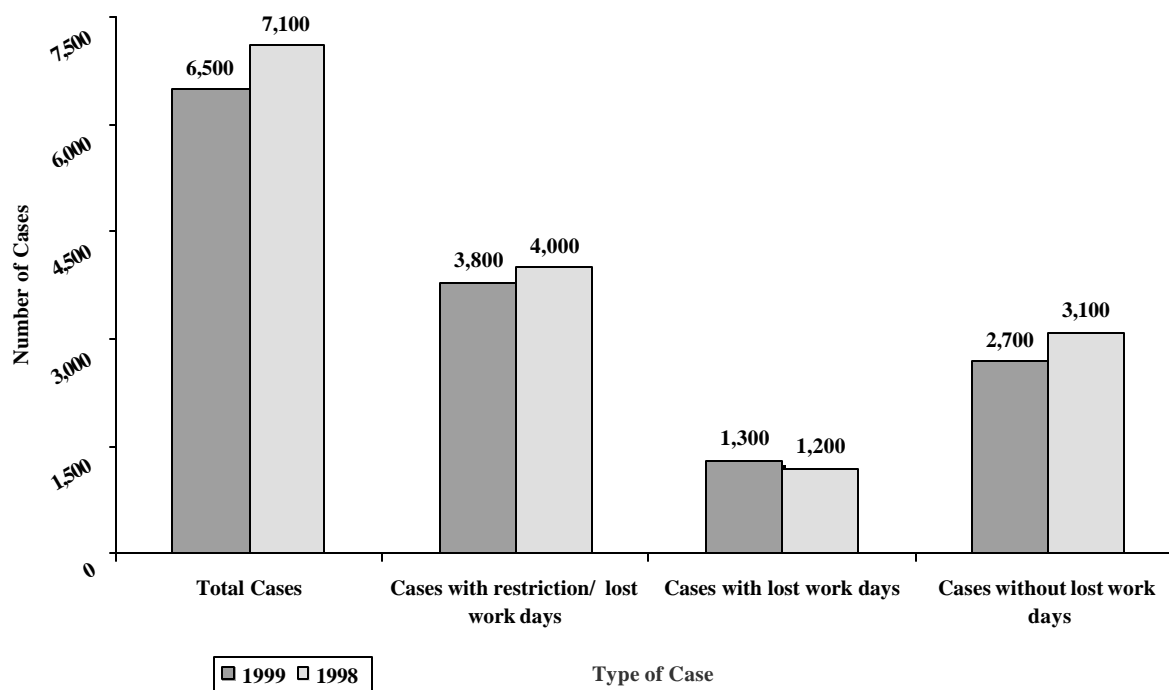


The mining industry experienced its lowest rate in three years, with an incidence rate of 7.4 in 1999, which was 17.7% lower than the previous year. The oil and gas extraction subdivision makes up the majority of the mining industry (5000 employees). The drop in the oil and gas rate from 10.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1998 to 8.1 in 1999 was the primary factor in the overall decrease for the mining industry during 1999. (Tables, 1, 2, 3, Chart 2)

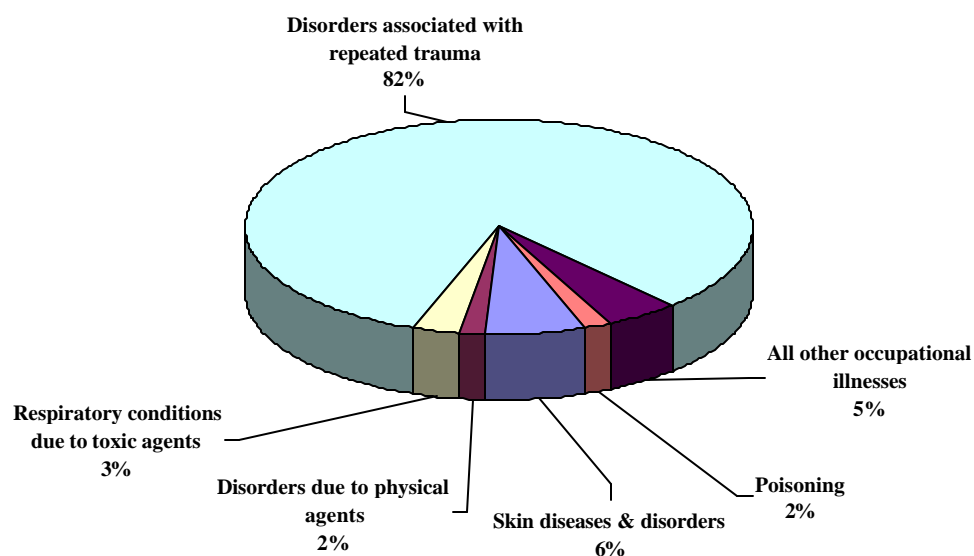
Lost workday cases, combined with restricted and no lost time cases totaled 68,700, a decrease of 6,400 cases from 1998. Over half, 53%, of the total cases did not involve time away from work to recover, the private industry workforce reported 36,500 cases without lost time in 1999. (Tables 2, 3, Charts 3, 4, 5)

Overall in Kansas, 72.3 of every 10,000 persons in the workforce contracted some type of illness while doing their job. Illnesses on the job decreased by 600 reported cases from the previous year, from 7,100 in 1998, to 6,500 in 1999. While most types of time used to recover also decreased, actual lost time from work increased by 100 cases in 1999 from the previous year. (Tables 7, 9, 10, Chart 4)

**Chart 4. Nonfatal Occupational Illnesses
Number, By Type of Case, Kansas, 1998 - 1999**



**Chart 5. Nonfatal Occupational Illnesses
Percent, By Type of Illness, Kansas, 1999**

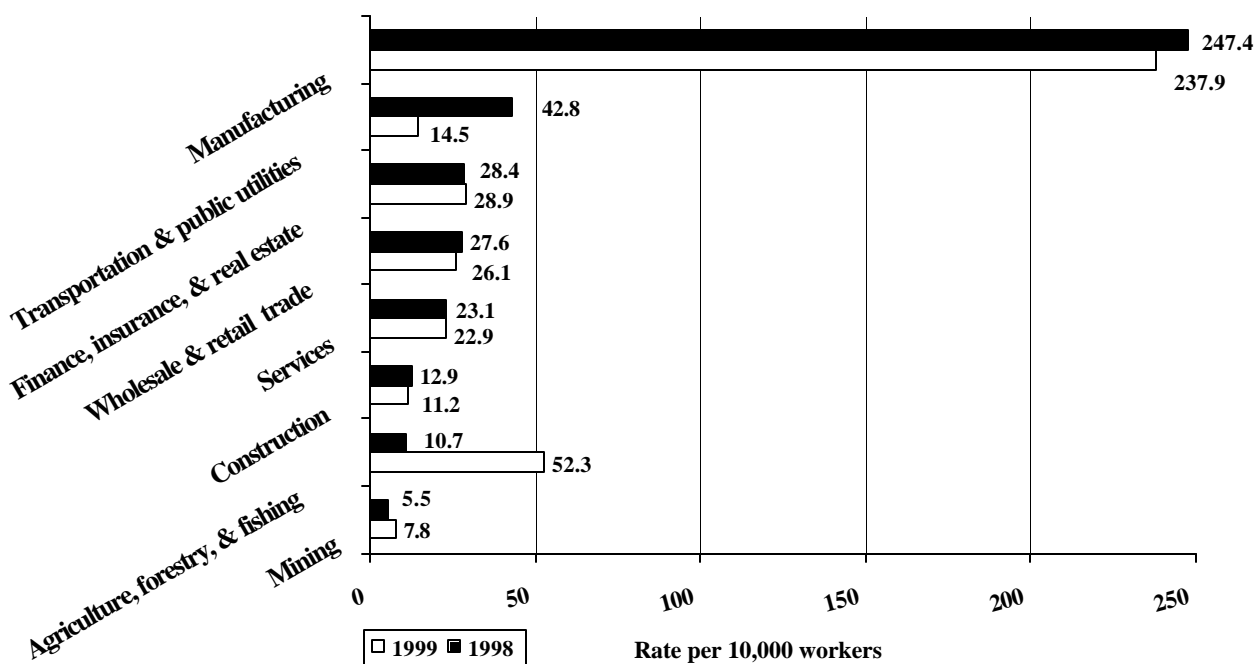


Illnesses

Of the 6,500 illness cases, the overwhelming majority of the illnesses were disorders associated with repeated trauma, accounting for 5,200 cases, and an incidence rate of 57.7 occupational illnesses per 10,000 workers. Manufacturing accounted for 4,100 of those cases, with 1,300 in the durable goods subdivision and 2,900 in the nondurable goods subdivision. (Tables 7, 9, 10, Charts 4, 5, 6)

The food and kindred products industry of nondurable goods accounted for 53.7% of the 4,100 reported cases. Food and kindred products had 2,200 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma, and an incidence rate 670.4 per 10,000 workers. Overall, workers were 3.6 times more likely to develop a disorder associated with repeated trauma if they worked in the food and kindred products industry, than the next highest industry, which was Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products with a rate of 186.5. (Tables 7, 9, 10, Charts 4, 5)

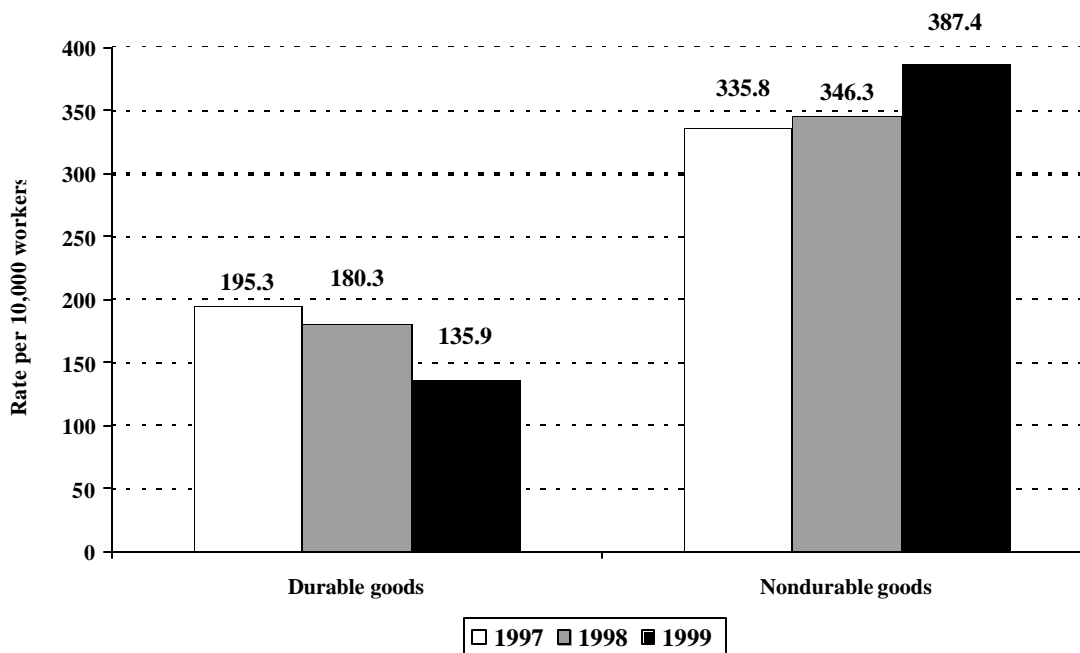
**Chart 6. Nonfatal Occupational Illness Rates
By Industry, Kansas, 1998 - 1999**



The manufacturing industry also accounted for the majority of the skin diseases and disorders. Of the 400 total cases reported, manufacturing accounted for 300 cases, with an incidence rate of 15 occupational illnesses per 10,000 workers. Two thirds of the skin diseases and disorders occurred in the durable goods subdivision of manufacturing, accounting for 200 cases. Overall, skin diseases and disorders decreased from 700 cases in 1998 to 400 cases in 1999. (Tables 7, 9, 10, Charts 4, 5, 6)

Disorders due to physical agents dropped 200 cases from the previous year, from 300 cases reported in 1998, to only 100 cases in 1999. Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents doubled in frequency from the previous year. In 1998 there were 100 cases reported for Kansas's workers, in 1999, 200 cases were reported in the workforce across the state. (Table 10, Chart 6)

**Chart 7. Nonfatal Occupational Illness Rates in Manufacturing
By Selected Groups, Kansas, 1997 - 1999**



Injuries and Illnesses

In manufacturing, the durable goods subdivision accounted for 13,100 of the cases, with 7,100 of those cases involving no lost work time to recover. Last year in durable goods the primary metal industry accounted for the most injuries and illnesses with 900 cases, and an incidence rate of 21.0. In 1999, primary metals was again the most hazardous, with 300 cases less than the previous year, the industry experienced an incidence rate of 17.9 work related injuries and illnesses. (Tables 1, 3, Chart 7)

The nondurable goods subdivision of manufacturing included the most hazardous industry of all major divisions, with food and kindred products experiencing 6,700 occupational injuries and illnesses, and having an incidence rate of 19.9. Overall, the nondurable goods subdivision experienced 11,000 occupational injuries and illnesses, and had an incidence rate of 13.2 in 1999. (Tables 1, 2, 3, Charts 1, 2, 7)

Kansas continues a 7 year downward trend of worker related injuries and illnesses. The manufacturing industry incidence rate reached an 8 year low. The construction industry incidence rate decreased by 25.2% from the previous year, while agriculture, forestry, and fishing increased by 22.7%. Of the 62,100 injuries that were work related in the state of Kansas, 28,400 cases required lost and/or restricted time to recover; the remaining 33,700 were injuries without lost workdays.

Part I

Tables

**Table 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1999**

Industry ¹	SIC Code ²	1999 annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵	
Private Industry⁶		1,071.5	68.7	32.2	17.3	36.5	62.1	28.4	16.0	33.8
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing⁶		15.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Mining⁷		6.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Coal mining ⁷	12	----	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil & gas extraction	13	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	----	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		65.2	5.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	5.1	2.3	1.8	2.8
General building contractors	15	15.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	11.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Special trade contractors	17	38.5	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.7
Manufacturing		210.1	24.2	12.3	4.6	11.9	19.3	9.3	3.9	9.9
<u>Durable goods</u>		----	13.1	6.0	2.5	7.1	11.5	5.1	2.3	6.4
Primary metal industries	33	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Fabricated metal products	34	10.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	22.8	2.3	0.8	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.3
Electronic & other electric equipment	36	8.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Transportation equipment	37	59.9	5.9	3.1	0.8	2.9	4.9	2.4	0.6	2.5
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		----	11.0	6.2	2.0	4.8	7.8	4.2	1.6	3.6
Food & kindred products	20	31.0	6.7	3.9	1.0	2.8	4.2	2.3	0.7	1.9
Paper & allied products	26	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Printing & publishing	27	22.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Chemicals & allied product	28	7.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	----	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rubber & misc. plastic Products	30	12.5	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Transportation & public utilities⁷		72.2	5.2	3.4	2.7	1.8	5.1	3.4	2.6	1.8
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	----	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trucking & warehousing	42	22.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
Electric, gas, & sanitary service	49	10.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	----	0.5	0.3	0.1	----
Wholesale & retail trade		321.3	17.7	7.9	4.5	9.8	17.1	7.5	4.2	9.6
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		78.6	5.7	2.9	1.8	2.8	5.4	2.7	1.7	2.7
Wholesale trade-durable Goods	50	40.3	2.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.7	1.3

**Table 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1999**

Industry ¹	SIC Code ²	1999 annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵	
(continued)										
Retail trade		242.7	2.1	5.0	2.7	7.0	11.7	4.8	2.5	6.9
Building materials & garden supplies	52	10.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
General merchandise stores	53	35.0	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.4
Food stores	54	35.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.0
Automotive dealers & service stations	55	27.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0
Apparel & accessory stores	56	10.7	0.5	0.3	(⁸)	0.2	0.4	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Furniture & home-furnishings stores	57	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	27.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5
Finance, insurance, & real estate		62.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Real estate	65	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Services		317.9	13.5	5.2	2.9	8.3	13.0	5.0	2.7	8.1
Hotels & other lodging places	70	11.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Personal services	72	12.7	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Business services	73	71.4	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.9
Auto repair, services, & parking	75	10.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motion pictures	78	3.5	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Amusement & recreation	79	13.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Health services	80	105.2	7.5	2.9	1.5	4.6	7.3	2.7	1.4	4.6
Educational services	82	8.3	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Social services	83	29.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.9
Membership organizations	86	8.9	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Engineering & management	87	29.1	0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.3

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.*

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those, which result in days away from work with or without restricted activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

- - - - Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies

**Table 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1999**

Industry ²	SIC Code ³	1999 annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total Cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶			Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		1,071.5	7.6	3.6	1.9	4.0	6.9	3.1	1.8	3.7
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing		15.6	9.2	3.4	2.9	5.8	8.7	3.2	2.7	5.5
Agricultural production ⁸	01-02	7.4	8.6	3.3	2.5	5.3	8.4	3.3	2.4	5.1
Mining⁸		6.4	7.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	7.3	3.7	3.2	3.6
Coal mining ⁸	12	- - - -	4.2	4.2	4.2	(⁹)	4.2	4.2	4.2	(⁹)
Oil & gas extraction	13	5.0	8.1	3.9	3.5	4.2	8.1	3.9	3.5	4.2
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	- - - -	5.3	3.3	2.4	2.0	5.0	3.2	2.3	1.8
Construction		65.2	9.2	4.1	3.3	5.0	9.1	4.0	3.2	5.0
General building contractors	15	15.6	10.0	5.3	4.1	4.7	10.0	5.2	4.1	4.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	11.1	7.6	3.9	2.8	3.7	7.5	3.8	2.7	3.7
Special trade contractors	17	38.5	9.3	3.7	3.1	5.6	9.2	3.6	3.0	5.6
Manufacturing		210.1	11.7	5.9	2.2	5.8	9.3	4.5	1.9	4.8
<u>Durable goods</u>		- - - -	10.7	4.9	2.1	5.8	9.3	4.1	1.9	5.2
Primary metal industries	33	3.7	17.9	5.4	3.8	12.5	16.5	4.8	3.2	11.7
Fabricated metal products	34	10.8	9.9	6.3	4.1	3.6	9.6	6.1	4.0	3.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	22.8	10.4	3.7	2.3	6.7	9.4	3.4	2.2	6.0
Electronic & other electric equipment	36	8.8	10.4	3.3	0.8	7.1	8.9	2.5	0.6	6.3
Transportation equipment	37	59.9	10.4	5.4	1.4	5.0	8.5	4.2	1.1	4.3
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		- - - -	13.2	7.4	2.4	5.7	9.3	5.1	1.9	4.2
Food & kindred products	20	31.0	19.9	11.7	2.9	8.2	12.5	7.0	2.1	5.5
Paper & allied products	26	5.3	8.2	5.0	1.2	3.3	7.5	4.4	1.2	3.1
Printing & publishing	27	22.2	6.9	4.1	1.7	2.8	6.0	3.4	1.5	2.6
Chemicals & allied product	28	7.1	8.5	2.6	1.2	- - - -	4.6	2.4	1.0	2.2
Rubber & misc. plastic Products	30	12.5	13.2	7.0	4.0	6.2	11.2	5.4	3.4	5.9
Transportation & public utilities⁸		72.2	7.0	4.5	3.5	2.4	6.8	4.5	3.5	2.4
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	- - - -	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	3.7	5.9	3.2	2.0	2.7	5.9	3.2	2.0	2.7
Trucking & warehousing	42	22.7	8.6	5.4	4.1	3.1	8.5	5.4	4.1	3.1
Electric, gas, & sanitary Service	49	10.1	5.0	3.2	1.4	- - - -	4.9	3.2	1.4	- - - -
Wholesale & retail trade		321.3	7.0	3.1	1.8	3.9	6.8	3.0	1.7	3.8
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		78.6	7.1	3.6	2.3	3.5	6.8	3.4	2.1	3.4
Wholesale trade-durable Goods	50	40.3	6.4	2.9	1.9	3.4	6.0	2.7	1.8	3.3
<u>Retail trade</u>		242.7	7.0	2.9	1.5	4.1	6.8	2.8	1.5	4.0
Building materials & garden supplies	52	10.7	10.3	4.7	3.6	5.6	10.0	4.6	3.4	5.4
General merchandise stores	53	35.0	12.7	6.7	1.8	6.0	12.7	6.7	1.8	6.0
Food stores	54	35.4	7.7	4.0	2.3	3.7	7.6	3.9	2.1	3.7
Automotive dealers & service stations	55	27.0	6.1	2.0	1.8	4.0	5.9	1.9	1.7	4.0

**Table 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹ By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1999**

Industry ²	SIC Code ³	1999 annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total Cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶			Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶	
<u>Retail Trade</u> Cont.										
Apparel & accessory stores	56	10.7	7.0	3.9	0.5	3.1	5.9	3.0	0.4	2.9
Furniture & home-furnishings stores	57	11.2	3.7	1.3	0.6	2.4	3.6	1.3	0.6	2.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	27.7	5.7	3.3	1.8	2.4	5.4	3.0	1.8	2.4
<u>Finance, insurance, & real estate</u>										
Real estate	65	10.6	5.4	2.5	1.7	2.9	4.6	2.1	1.6	2.5
<u>Services</u>										
Hotels & other lodging places	70	317.9	5.7	2.2	1.2	3.5	5.5	2.1	1.1	3.4
Personal services	72	11.0	6.1	2.8	1.2	3.3	5.9	2.6	1.1	3.2
Business services	73	12.7	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.6
Auto repair, services, & parking	75	71.4	4.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.0	1.9
Miscellaneous repair services	76	10.5	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Motion pictures	78	4.9	6.7	2.5	1.7	4.1	6.5	2.4	1.5	4.1
Amusement & recreation	79	3.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Health services	80	13.9	6.1	1.5	1.1	4.6	5.9	1.5	1.1	4.4
Educational services	82	105.2	9.0	3.4	1.7	5.5	8.8	3.3	1.6	5.5
Social services	83	8.3	3.6	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.5	0.7	0.5	2.8
Membership organizations	86	29.3	7.2	2.8	1.9	4.3	7.0	2.7	1.9	4.3
Engineering & management	87	8.9	3.9	0.9	0.6	3.0	3.9	0.9	0.6	3.0
		29.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated:

(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

⁹ Incidence rates less than 0.05.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. - - - - indicates data not available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 4. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, Kansas & United States, 1998 - 1999**

Industry ²	Total cases				Total lost workday cases ³				Cases without lost workdays			
	U.S.		Kansas		U.S.		Kansas		U.S.		Kansas	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Private Industry⁴	6.7	6.3	8.5	7.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing⁴	7.9	7.3	7.5	9.2	3.9	3.4	2.5	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.8
Mining⁵	4.9	4.4	9.0	7.4	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.8	2.0	1.7	5.3	3.6
Construction	8.8	8.6	12.3	9.2	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.1	4.8	4.4	6.7	5.0
Manufacturing	9.7	9.2	12.9	11.7	4.7	4.6	6.5	5.9	5.0	4.6	6.4	5.8
Durable goods	10.7	10.1	12.8	10.7	5.0	4.8	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.3	7.0	5.8
Nondurable goods	8.2	7.8	13.1	13.2	4.3	4.2	7.5	7.4	3.9	3.6	5.6	5.7
Transportation & public utilities⁵	7.3	7.3	9.1	7.0	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.0	2.8	5.4	2.4
Wholesale & retail trade	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.9
Wholesale trade	6.5	6.3	7.7	7.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	4.2	3.5
Retail trade	6.5	6.1	7.0	7.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.1
Finance, ins., & real estate	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Services	5.2	4.9	6.2	5.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.6	4.0	3.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated:

(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁴ Excludes farms with less than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in the railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 5. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1976 – 1999**

Year	<u>Injuries and Illnesses</u>				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
		Total ⁴	With days away from Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days Away from Work ⁵	
1976	8.4	3.3	3.1	5.2	8.1	3.1	3.0	5.0
1977	8.5	3.5	3.3	5.0	8.1	3.3	3.2	4.8
1978 ⁴	8.8	3.8	3.5	5.0	8.5	3.7	3.5	4.8
1979 ⁴	8.6	4.0	3.6	4.7	8.4	3.8	3.5	4.5
1980	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5	7.9	3.5	3.2	4.4
1981	8.4	3.7	3.3	4.7	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5
1982	7.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	7.2	3.0	2.7	4.2
1983 ⁴	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1984 ⁴	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.2	7.4	3.3	2.9	4.1
1985	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.3	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.2
1986	7.6	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1987	8.6	3.8	3.1	4.8	8.2	3.6	3.0	4.6
1988	9.5	4.0	3.2	5.5	9.0	3.8	3.1	5.2
1989	10.0	4.3	3.4	5.7	9.4	4.1	3.2	5.3
1990	9.9	4.2	3.3	5.7	9.1	3.8	3.1	5.2
1991	9.8	4.3	3.3	5.5	8.9	3.9	3.1	5.2
1992 ⁵	10.2	4.3	3.1	5.9	9.1	3.8	2.8	5.3
1993 ⁵	10.3	4.3	3.0	6.0	9.3	3.9	2.8	5.4
1994 ⁵	9.8	4.2	2.7	5.6	8.9	3.7	2.5	5.2
1995 ⁵	9.7	4.2	2.5	5.5	8.8	3.7	2.3	5.0
1996 ⁵	8.9	4.0	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	4.6
1997 ⁵	8.6	4.0	2.1	4.6	7.8	3.6	2.0	4.2
1998 ⁵	8.5	3.7	1.9	4.8	7.7	3.2	1.8	4.5
1999 ⁵	7.6	3.6	1.9	4.0	6.9	3.1	1.8	3.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those, which result in days away from work with or without restricted activity.

⁴ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small non-farm employers in low risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in survey estimates.

⁵ Data exclude fatal work related injuries and illnesses.

Note: Because of rounding components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 6. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1995-1999**

Industry	Total cases															Cases without lost workdays					
						Total ²					With days away from work ³										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Private Industry ⁴	9.7	8.9	8.6	8.5	7.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.0	
Ag., forestry, & fishing ⁷	7.1	8.7	12.9	7.5	9.2	3.8	3.0	6.7	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	
Mining ⁵	8.8	--	9.7	9.0	7.4	4.6	--	6.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	--	4.7	2.5	3.2	4.2	--	3.5	5.3	3.6	
Construction	11.7	12.2	11.3	12.3	9.2	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.7	4.1	3.7	4.7	1.0	4.1	3.3	7.0	6.3	3.1	6.7	5.0	
Manufacturing	14.2	12.5	14.3	12.9	11.7	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.5	5.9	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	7.5	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.8	
	12.6	12.4	14.0	12.8	10.7	5.0	5.2	6.2	5.8	4.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	7.6	7.1	7.9	7.0	5.8	
	Nondurable goods	16.4	12.7	14.7	13.1	13.2	8.9	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.4	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.6	5.7
Trans., & public utilities ⁵	9.2	7.1	6.5	9.1	7.0	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.9	4.8	3.7	5.4	2.4	
Wholesale & retail trade	8.8	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.0	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	5.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	
	Wholesale trade	8.5	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.8	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.5
	Retail trade	8.9	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.5	4.9	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.1
Finance, ins., & real estate	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	
Services	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	4.9	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those, which resulted in days away from work with or without restricted activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining operations.

Note: Because of rounding components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

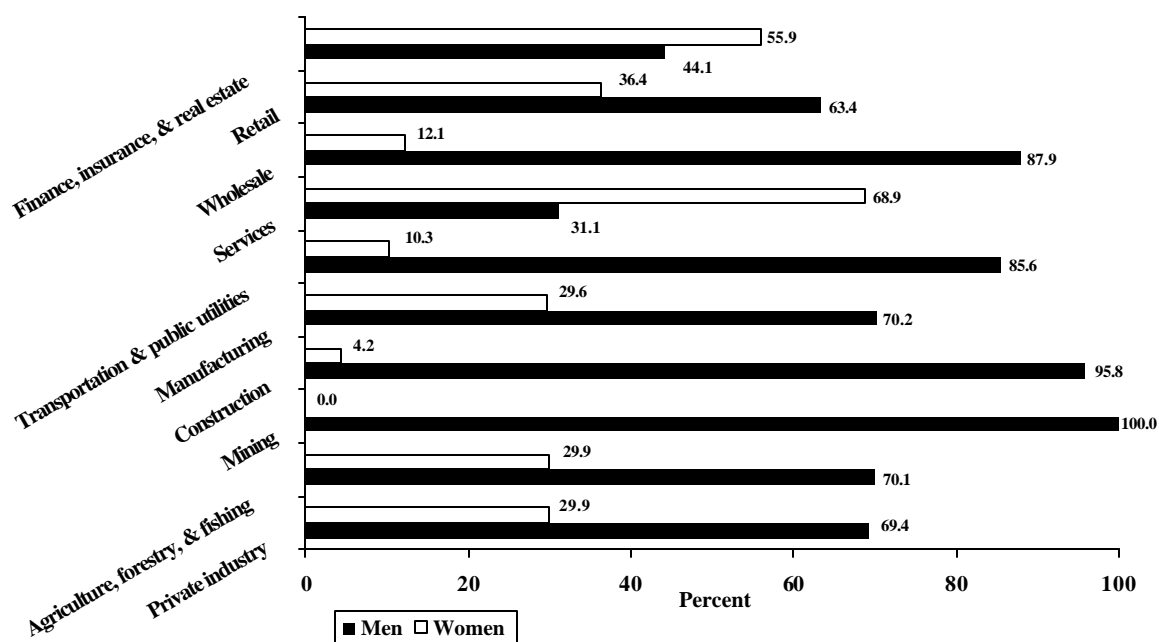
Part II

Case Characteristics

CASE CHARACTERISTICS

There were a total of 17,275 cases of workplace injuries and illnesses reported across Kansas in 1999, of those, 69.4% occurred to men. Contrary to last year, where there were no significant injuries to women in three separate industries, in 1999 only the mining industry did not experience any injuries or illnesses to the female gender. Overall, women accounted for only 29.9% of all reported cases. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 8)

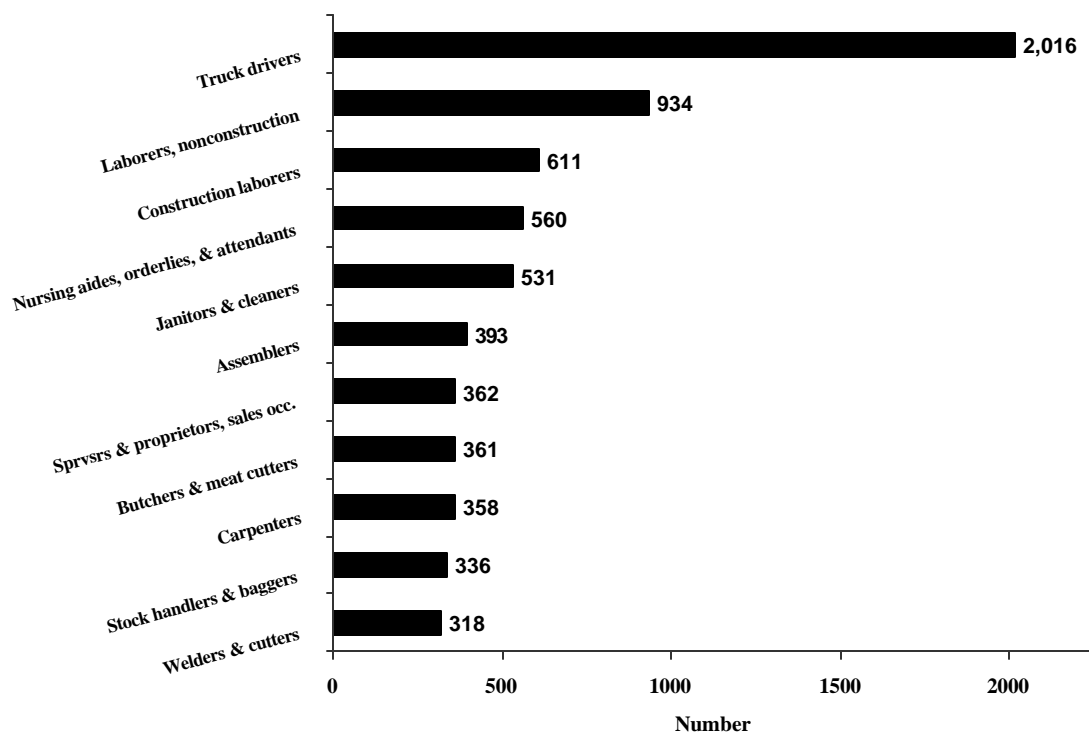
**Chart 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Industry, By Sex , Kansas, 1999**



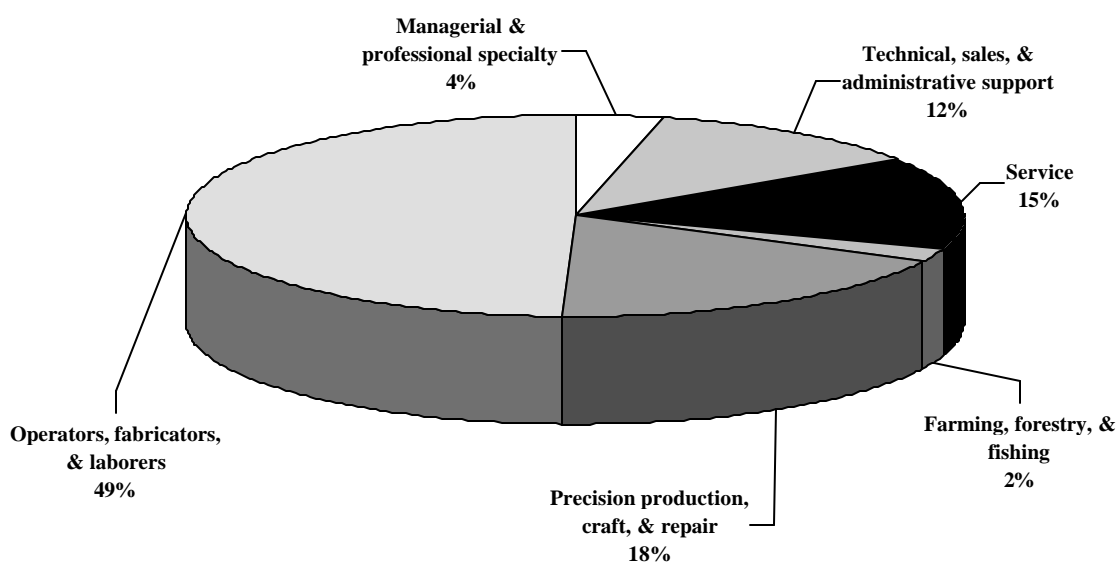
In 1998 only the service industry experienced more accidents occurring to women than men. Female workers totaled 71% of the cases for that industry. In 1999, the service industry reported 2,003 cases among females, and only 904 among males, women comprised 68.9% of the total. In addition finance, insurance, and real estate reported 55.9%, or 171 of the their total cases occurring to women. This is the first time women have represented the majority for this industry. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 8)

In 1999 truck drivers were injured on the job over twice as much as the next leading occupation in Kansas, there were 2,016 injuries and illnesses to truckers across the state. Nationwide truckers were also the leading occupation for work related injuries and illnesses, with 141,078 truckers injured on the job. Supervisors and proprietors of sales occupations were in the top 10 occupations, ranking 7th in Kansas with 362 work related injuries, the occupation is positioned 11th nationally. Butchers and meat cutters ranked 8th in Kansas, nationwide the occupation was not ranked in the top 30. This is expected considering some of Kansas' largest employers are cattle and swine processing industries. (Chart 8)

**Chart 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Selected Occupations, Kansas, 1999**

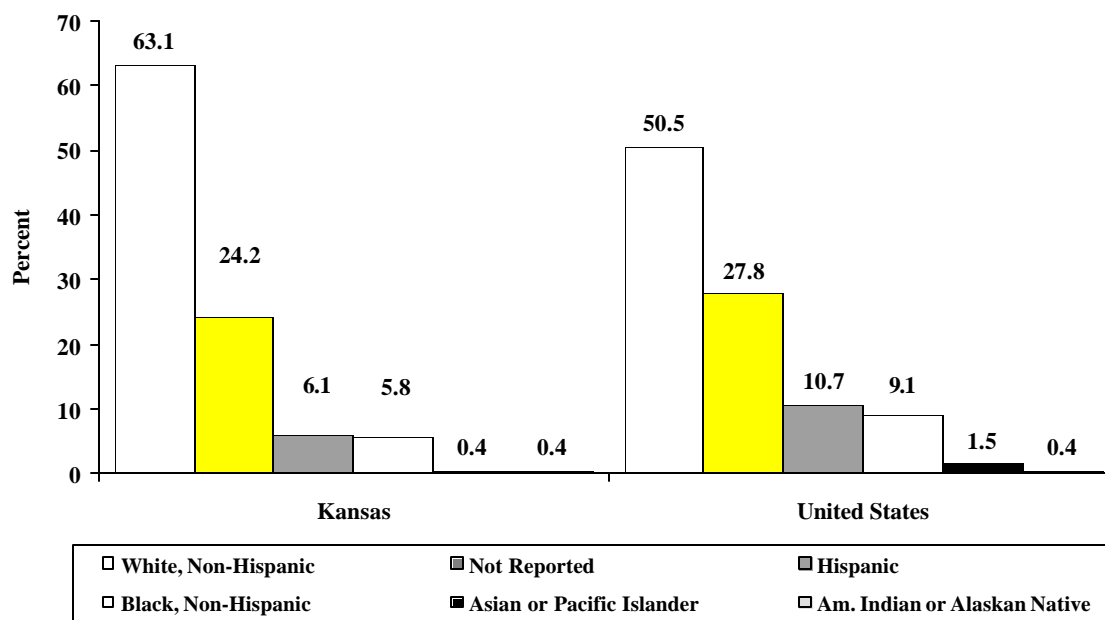


**Chart 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Occupational Group, Kansas, 1999**



In the private industry in Kansas during 1999, almost half of all occupational injuries occurred to operators, fabricators, and laborers, reporting 49% of the total. In the manufacturing industry, 68%, occurred to operators, fabricators, or laborers. Transportation and public utilities injuries to operators, fabricators, and laborers stood at 78%. Operators, fabricators, laborers in the wholesale trade industry also experienced the majority of that industry's reported cases, with 67% of the total. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 9)

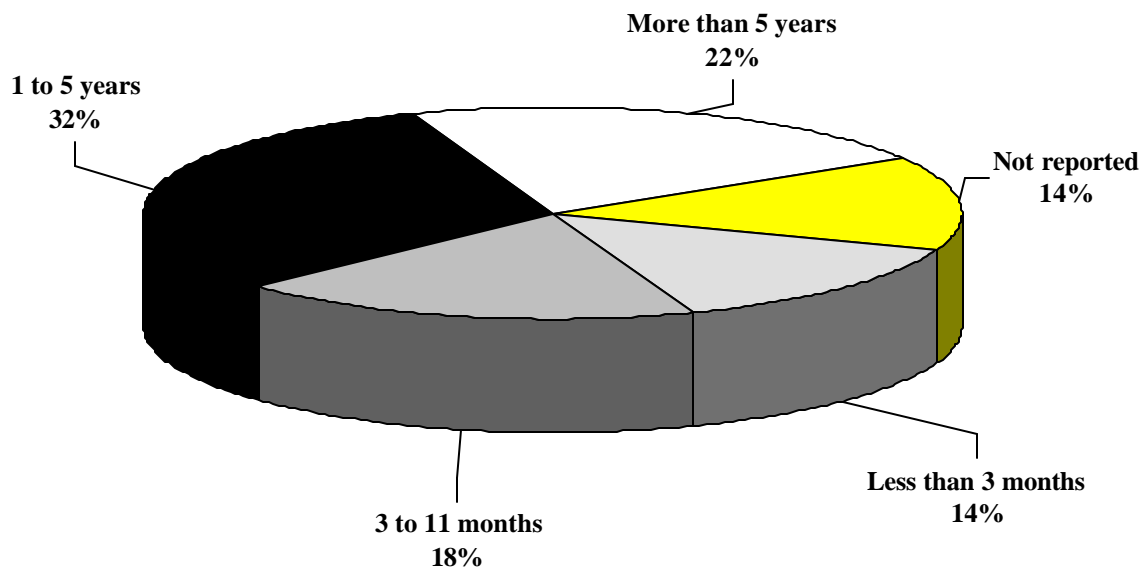
**Chart 11. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Race or Ethnic Origin
Kansas & United States, 1999**



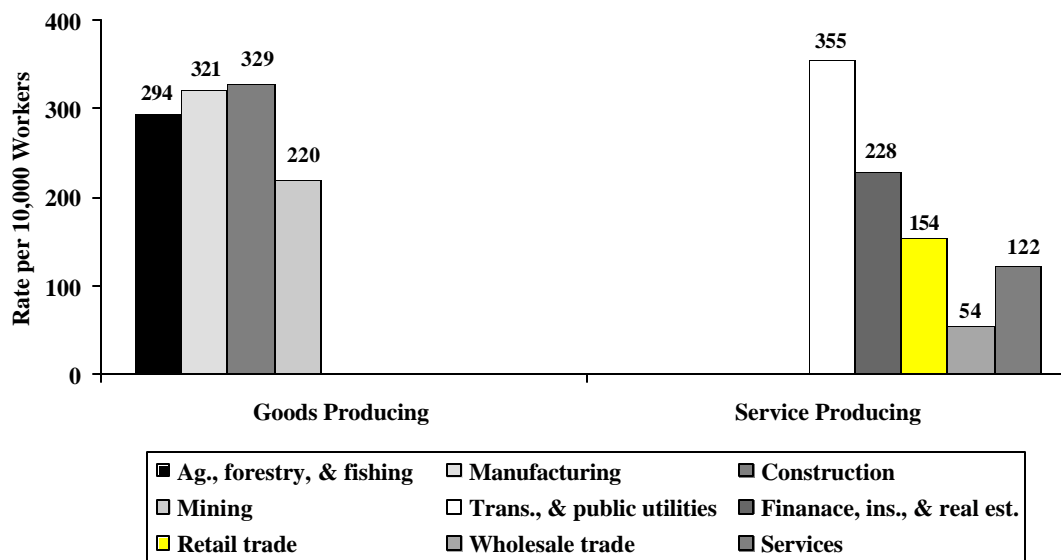
The race or ethnic distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses in Kansas during 1999 showed 63.1% occurred to whites. Nearly one fourth of the cases (24.2%) did not report a race or ethnic origin (because this field is optional on the survey sent out), 6.1 % reported Hispanic, 5.8% Black, and the remaining 0.8% were all other races. The highest percent by industry was in finance, insurance, and real estate, where 84.4%, of reported cases were to people of the white race. Most other industries were similar in their ethnic distribution, except transportation and public utilities, which had 62.7% of the cases with no race reported. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 11)

The mining industry reported the largest number of cases for people of Hispanic origin. Although the industry is not large in Kansas, 22.6% of the reported cases occurred to workers of Hispanic ethnic origin. (Tables 7, 8)

**Chart 12. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Length of Service, Kansas, 1999**



**Chart 13. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
With Days Away From Work
Rate, By Industry, Kansas, 1999**

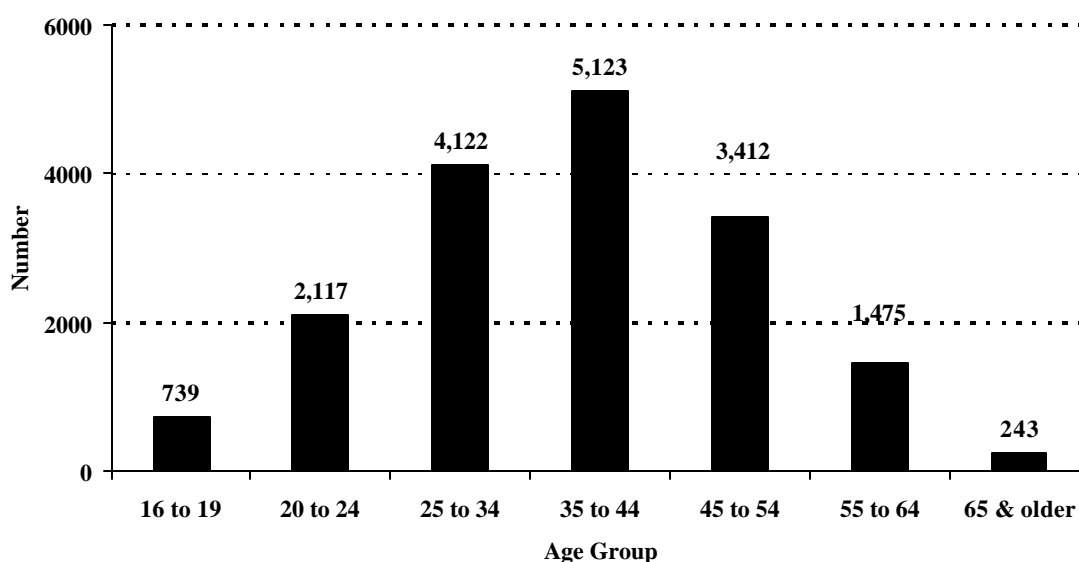


Surprisingly, it was not the inexperienced worker that accounted for the most injuries at work across Kansas for 1999. Employees with less than 3 months experience were responsible for only 13.8% of the occupational injuries and illnesses. Workers with 3 to 11 months experience on the job accounted for only 18.3% of the total. The workers with one to five years of experience on the job were 31.8% of the total. Workers with more than five years experience had 21.9% of the total. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 12)

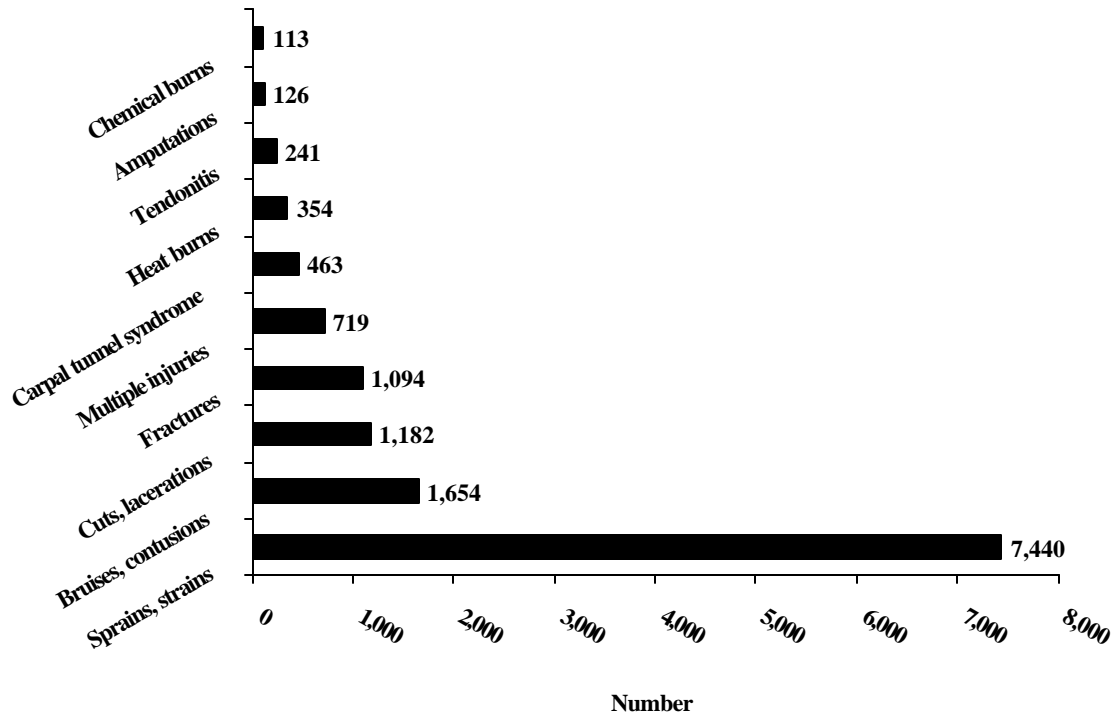
Well over half of all injuries and illness occurred in service producing industries (transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services), accounting for 59.8% of the total, or 10,332 work related cases. The goods producing industries (Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining, construction, and manufacturing) had the remaining 40.2% of the cases. The manufacturing industry had more cases than any other industry and represented 65.6% of the goods producing industries total cases. Workers in this industry experienced 1,646 more work related injuries and illnesses than the next leading industry, and represented 26.4% of the total reported cases for Kansas in 1999, with 4,553 work-related cases. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 13)

Workers in the ages 25 to 44 experienced the most work related injuries and illnesses in Kansas, with 53.6% of the total reported cases. Finance, insurance, and real estate was however the exception in 1999. The majority of their work related injuries occurred to employees 45 years of age and older, or 47.2% of their total. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 14)

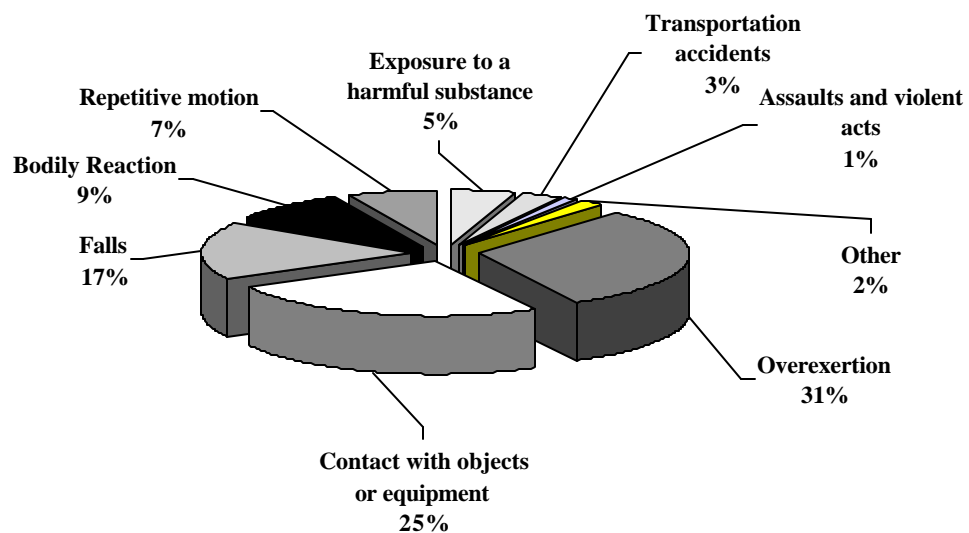
**Chart 14. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Age Group, Kansas, 1999**



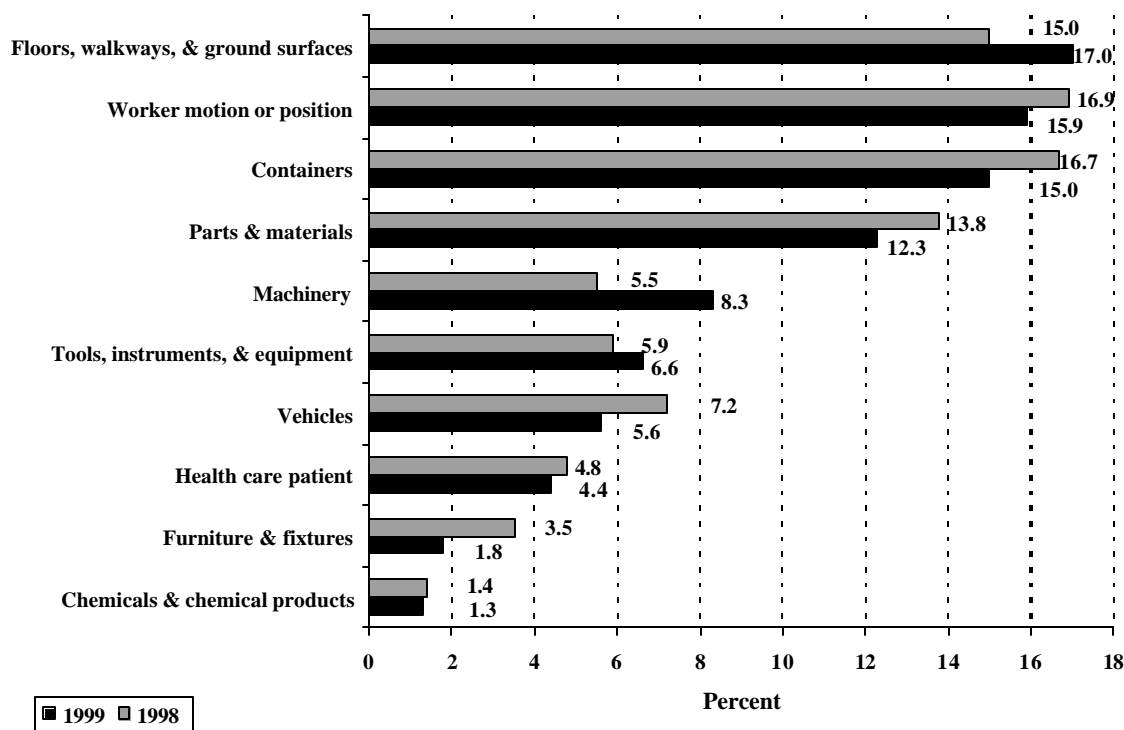
**Chart 15. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Nature, Kansas, 1999**



**Chart 16. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Event, Kansas, 1999**



**Chart 17. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Source, Kansas, 1999**

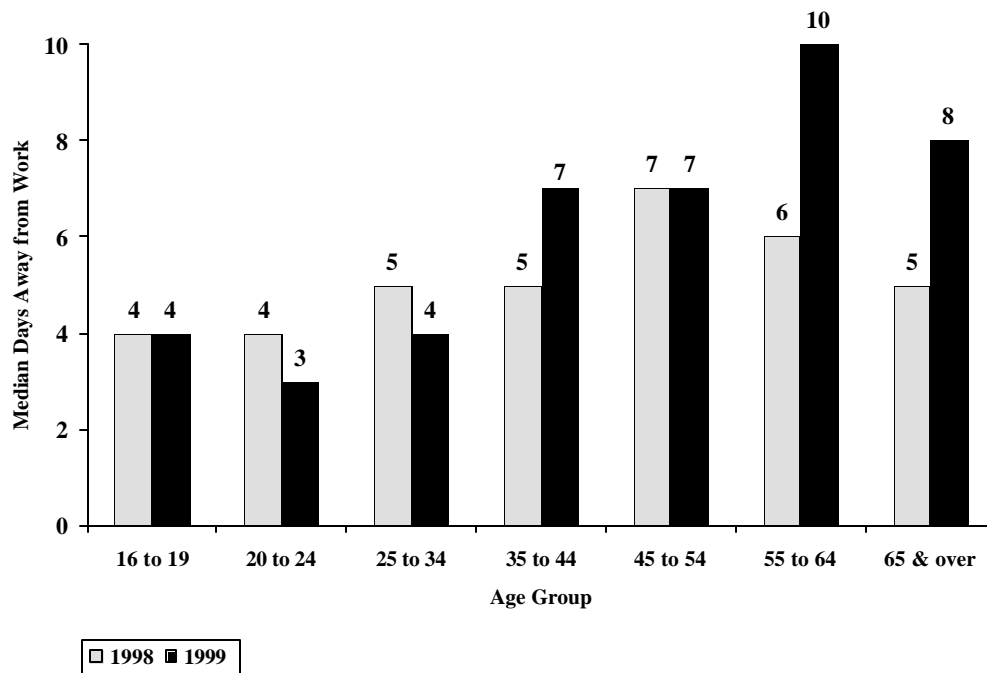


Overexertion, the number one event for injuries and illnesses in the workplace was especially prevalent in the manufacturing industry, accounting for 27%, or 1,237 of the industry total. Another major contributor in this event category was the services industry, experiencing 1,051 overexertion related ailments, or 36.2% of the industry total. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 16)

The manufacturing industry experienced worker motion or position as their number one source of work related injuries and illnesses. With well over a third of the total reported cases for worker motion or position coming from this industry, accounting for 22.3% of the total, with 1,014 cases. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 17)

Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces were the leading source category for job related injuries and illnesses in 1999 for Kansas, having 17% of all reported cases. With 2,940 injuries and illnesses related to this source, it was a major contributor, ranking in the top two leading sources, in all industries but the manufacturing industry, where the worker motion or position category was the most frequent source. (Tables 7, 8, Chart 17)

Chart 18. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Median Days Away from Work, By Age Group
Kansas, 1998 - 1999



In age groups, 20 to 24, and 25 to 34, median days away from work for occupational injuries and illnesses dropped by a day from the previous year. Just the opposite was true with age groups 55 to 64, and 65 & older. The median days away from work, in the 55 to 64 age group, increased by 4 days. Similar results appeared in workers 65 and older, where their median days away increased by 3 days from 1998 to 1999.

(Table 10, Chart 18)

Although 5,162 occupational injury and illness cases were reported involving women in Kansas, mining was the only industry with no injuries among women workers. In contrast, women were involved in 68.9% of the occupational injuries and illnesses in the services industry. Both nationwide, and throughout Kansas truck-driving occupations had more injuries than any other. The occupational group of operators, fabricators, and laborers were involved in 49% of all work related incidents. Even though 24.2% of the cases did not include the race of the victim, those who did reported 63.1% of their occupational injuries and illnesses involved the white race. It was the workers with one to five years of experience on the job that were involved in 31.8% of the injuries, while workers with less than 3 months of experience were involved in only 13.8% of all accidents reported. (Table 8)

Part II

Tables

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total	17,275	343	206	1,842	4,553	2,663	1,805	2,651	306	2,907
Sex:										
Men	11,995	240	206	1,765	3,197	2,281	1,586	1,681	135	904
Women	5,162	102	----	77	1,350	275	219	966	171	2,003
Age:										
16 to 19	739	----	8	130	89	89	----	216	----	130
20 to 24	2,117	73	24	320	391	97	258	457	----	465
25 to 34	4,122	131	62	399	1,348	601	307	660	63	549
35 to 44	5,123	112	67	525	1,281	1,018	603	608	----	868
45 to 54	3,412	----	28	358	1,007	671	290	466	72	509
55 to 64	1,475	----	15	92	408	145	199	167	73	364
65 and over	243	----	----	18	23	----	97	62	----	----
Occupation:										
Managerial & prof. Specialty	609	----	----	----	67	----	123	----	----	378
Tech., sales, & adm. support	2,065	34	----	----	267	249	251	733	146	372
Service	2,518	----	----	----	106	----	57	694	58	1,572
Farming, forestry, & fishing	385	227	----	38	38	----	----	----	----	----
Precision prod., craft, & repair	3,192	16	132	991	957	286	170	488	----	112
Op., fabricators, & laborers	8,470	53	71	786	3,113	2,078	1,204	711	----	445
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	2,390	85	40	371	580	140	222	454	----	491
3 to 11 months	3,164	96	47	495	692	242	361	571	80	582
1 to 5 years	5,485	88	75	552	1,356	466	500	1,104	142	1,201
More than 5 years	3,783	73	37	323	1,362	306	715	421	69	478
Not reported	2,453	----	7	102	563	1,510	----	101	----	155
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	10,893	267	110	1,452	2,380	889	1,470	1,724	258	2,344
Black, non-Hispanic	998	16	----	54	338	----	138	192	----	210
Hispanic	1,054	58	47	205	320	53	92	199	----	74
Asian or Pacific Islander	74	----	----	----	42	----	----	----	----	----
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	72	----	----	----	19	----	----	----	----	----
Not reported	4,184	----	50	130	1,455	1,669	105	501	----	242

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {17,275 cases}	17,275	343	206	1,842	4,553	2,663	1,805	2,651	306	2,907
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	7,440	150	65	967	1,620	1,204	895	1,038	83	1,418
Bruises, contusions	1,654	35	24	89	418	156	215	418	----	287
Cuts, lacerations	1,182	----	19	118	340	128	101	284	----	169
Fractures	1,094	----	38	139	279	155	98	118	71	185
Heat burns	354	----	----	17	62	58	----	126	----	80
Carpal tunnel syndrome	463	----	----	19	202	----	----	77	----	96
Tendonitis	241	----	----	----	114	----	----	----	----	48
Chemical burns	113	----	----	----	27	----	----	----	----	----
Amputations	126	----	10	----	61	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	719	----	24	78	103	175	----	161	----	102
Part of body affected:										
Head	935	13	14	103	324	108	158	123	----	83
Eye	458	----	5	64	246	----	----	----	----	----
Neck	171	----	----	----	73	----	----	----	----	----
Trunk	6,781	124	64	680	1,618	1,176	773	993	142	1,212
Shoulder	1,341	----	19	121	290	291	127	163	----	299
Back	4,070	69	33	429	1,025	662	470	530	91	762
Upper extremities	4,129	73	62	374	1,451	473	344	757	57	540
Wrist	1,159	----	----	70	426	71	106	233	----	229
Hand, except finger	665	----	----	----	200	144	76	113	----	66
Finger	1,238	----	30	152	505	113	88	224	----	104
Lower extremities	3,648	106	48	475	738	573	369	511	55	774
Knee	1,684	----	12	215	278	257	126	313	18	441
Foot, except toe	608	15	8	130	147	----	106	63	----	117
Toe	172	----	----	----	40	----	62	----	----	----
Body systems	162	----	----	66	35	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	1,415	17	19	122	308	276	161	237	----	240
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	232	----	----	17	64	----	----	75	----	40
Containers	2,594	----	----	67	592	687	536	523	48	131

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Furniture & fixtures	320	----	----	----	97	----	----	67	----	100
Machinery	1,438	----	71	168	574	88	193	159	----	131
Parts & materials	2,130	16	38	506	728	214	258	276	----	93
Worker motion or position	2,743	77	15	370	1,014	298	158	265	103	443
Floors, walkways, ground Surfaces	2,940	74	39	245	499	583	240	575	53	631
Tool, instruments, & equip.	1,148	----	10	185	266	271	117	199	----	68
Vehicles	974	43	12	64	152	304	118	165	----	90
Health care patient	766	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	761
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	4,297	53	99	506	1,361	705	473	662	----	417
Struck by object	2,096	14	56	272	441	409	276	367	----	251
Struck against object	973	15	9	110	260	217	68	153	----	138
Caught in object, equip.	933	----	33	71	494	76	101	104	----	----
Fall to lower level	1,225	41	16	194	126	379	124	218	----	104
Fall to same level	1,763	----	26	83	415	155	110	371	----	544
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	207	19	----	20	40	106	----	----	----	18
Overexertion	5,355	43	34	527	1,237	806	725	845	86	1,051
Overexertion in lifting	3,634	----	9	291	820	468	482	692	49	799
Repetitive motion	1,198	13	----	57	621	----	64	125	76	199
Exposure to harmful substances	867	----	----	99	201	77	112	152	----	188
Transportation accidents	447	45	9	----	78	81	64	60	----	53
Fires & explosions	61	----	----	----	23	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts by person	187	----	----	----	11	----	----	----	----	86

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the *Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor*, and the *Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation*.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {17,275 cases}	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sex:										
Men	69.4	70.1	100	95.8	70.2	85.6	87.9	63.4	44.1	31.1
Women	29.9	29.9	----	4.2	29.6	10.3	12.1	36.4	55.9	68.9
Age:										
16 to 19	4.3	----	3.7	7.1	2.0	3.3	----	8.1	----	4.5
20 to 24	12.3	21.4	11.8	17.4	8.6	3.6	14.3	17.2	----	16.0
25 to 34	23.9	38.4	30.2	21.7	29.6	22.6	17.0	24.9	20.8	18.9
35 to 44	29.7	32.8	32.4	28.5	28.1	38.2	33.4	22.9	----	29.9
45 to 54	19.7	----	13.5	19.5	22.1	25.2	16.1	17.6	23.4	17.5
55 to 64	8.5	----	7.1	5.0	9.0	5.5	11.0	6.3	23.8	12.5
65 and over	1.4	----	----	0.9	0.5	----	5.4	2.3	----	----
Occupation:										
Managerial & prof. Specialty	3.5	----	----	----	1.5	----	6.8	----	----	13.0
Tech., sales, & adm. support	12.0	10.0	----	----	5.9	9.3	13.9	27.6	47.8	12.8
Service	14.6	----	----	----	2.3	----	3.1	26.2	19.0	54.1
Farming, forestry, & fishing	2.2	66.1	----	2.1	0.8	----	----	----	----	----
Precision prod., craft, & repair	18.5	4.6	63.9	53.8	21.0	10.7	9.4	18.4	----	3.9
Op., fabricators, & laborers	49.0	15.4	34.2	42.6	68.4	78.0	66.7	26.8	----	15.3
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	13.8	24.8	19.5	20.1	12.7	5.2	12.3	17.1	----	16.9
3 to 11 months	18.3	28.1	22.6	26.9	15.2	9.1	20.0	21.5	26.3	20.0
1 to 5 years	31.8	25.7	36.5	30.0	29.8	11.5	27.7	41.7	46.6	41.3
More than 5 years	21.9	21.4	17.9	17.5	29.9	11.5	39.6	15.9	22.4	16.5
Not reported	14.2	----	3.6	5.5	12.4	56.7	----	3.8	----	5.3
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	63.1	77.9	53.3	78.9	52.3	33.4	81.5	65.0	84.4	80.6
Black, non-Hispanic	5.8	4.8	----	2.9	7.4	----	7.6	7.3	----	7.2
Hispanic	6.1	16.8	22.6	11.1	7.0	2.0	5.1	7.5	----	2.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4	----	----	----	0.9	----	----	----	----	----
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	0.4	----	----	----	0.4	----	----	----	----	----
Not reported	24.2	----	24.1	7.1	32.0	62.7	5.8	18.9	----	8.3

Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {17,275 cases}	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	43.1	43.7	31.6	52.5	35.6	45.2	49.6	39.1	27.2	48.8
Bruises, contusions	9.6	10.1	11.7	4.8	9.2	5.9	11.9	15.8	----	9.9
Cuts, lacerations	6.8	----	9.2	6.4	7.5	4.8	5.6	10.7	----	5.8
Fractures	6.3	----	18.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	5.4	4.5	23.1	6.4
Heat burns	2.0	----	----	0.9	1.4	2.2	----	4.8	----	2.8
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.7	----	----	1.0	4.4	----	----	2.9	----	3.3
Tendonitis	1.4	----	----	----	2.5	----	----	----	----	1.6
Chemical burns	0.7	----	----	----	0.6	----	----	----	----	----
Amputations	0.7	----	4.7	----	1.3	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	4.2	----	11.4	4.3	2.3	6.6	----	6.1	----	3.5
Part of body affected:										
Head	5.4	3.7	6.6	5.6	7.1	4.1	8.7	4.7	----	2.9
Eye	2.7	----	2.6	3.5	5.4	----	----	----	----	----
Neck	1.0	----	----	----	1.6	----	----	----	----	----
Trunk	39.3	36.0	30.9	36.9	35.5	44.2	42.9	37.5	46.4	41.7
Shoulder	7.8	----	9.4	6.6	6.4	10.9	7.0	6.1	----	10.3
Back	23.6	20.0	15.9	23.3	22.5	24.9	26.0	20.0	29.9	26.2
Upper extremities	23.9	21.3	29.9	20.3	31.9	17.7	19.1	28.6	18.5	18.6
Wrist	6.7	----	----	3.8	9.4	2.7	5.9	8.8	----	7.9
Hand, except finger	3.9	----	----	----	4.4	5.4	4.2	4.3	----	2.3
Finger	7.2	----	14.5	8.3	11.1	4.2	4.8	8.5	----	3.6
Lower extremities	21.1	31.0	23.1	25.8	16.2	21.5	20.4	19.3	17.9	26.6
Knee	9.8	----	5.7	11.7	6.1	9.6	7.0	11.8	5.9	15.2
Foot, except toe	3.5	4.2	4.1	7.0	3.2	----	5.8	2.4	----	4.0
Toe	1.0	----	----	----	0.9	----	3.4	----	----	----
Body systems	0.9	----	----	3.6	0.8	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	8.2	4.9	9.0	6.6	6.8	10.4	8.9	9.0	----	8.3
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	1.3	----	----	0.9	1.4	----	----	2.8	----	1.4
Containers	15.0	----	----	3.6	13.0	25.8	29.7	19.7	15.8	4.5

Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Furniture & fixtures	1.9	----	----	----	2.1	----	----	2.5	----	3.4
Machinery	8.3	----	34.5	9.1	12.6	3.3	10.7	6.0	----	4.5
Parts & materials	12.3	4.8	18.2	27.4	16.0	8.0	14.3	10.4	----	3.2
Worker motion or position	15.9	22.4	7.5	20.1	22.3	11.2	8.8	10.0	33.6	15.2
Floors, walkways, ground Surfaces	17.0	21.7	18.8	13.3	11.0	21.9	13.3	21.7	17.4	21.7
Tool, instruments, & equip.	6.6	----	4.9	10.0	5.8	10.2	6.5	7.5	----	2.3
Vehicles	5.6	12.4	5.6	3.5	3.3	11.4	6.5	6.2	----	3.1
Health care patient	4.4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26.2
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	24.9	15.5	48.0	27.5	29.9	26.5	26.2	25.0	----	14.3
Struck by object	12.1	4.1	26.9	14.8	9.7	15.4	15.3	13.9	----	8.6
Struck against object	5.6	4.4	4.5	6.0	5.7	8.2	3.8	5.8	----	4.8
Caught in object, equip.	5.4	----	16.1	3.9	10.8	2.9	5.6	3.9	----	----
Fall to lower level	7.1	12.1	7.8	10.5	2.8	14.2	6.8	8.2	----	3.6
Fall to same level	10.2	----	12.5	4.5	9.1	5.8	6.1	14.0	----	18.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	1.2	5.5	----	1.1	0.9	4.0	----	----	----	0.6
Overexertion	31.0	12.6	16.4	28.6	27.2	30.3	40.2	31.9	28.2	36.2
Overexertion in lifting	21.0	----	4.5	15.8	18.0	17.6	26.7	26.1	15.9	27.5
Repetitive motion	6.9	3.9	----	3.1	13.6	----	3.6	4.7	24.8	6.9
Exposure to harmful substances	5.0	----	----	5.4	4.4	2.9	6.2	5.7	----	6.5
Transportation accidents	2.6	13.1	4.1	----	1.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	----	1.8
Fires & explosions	0.4	----	----	----	0.5	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts by person	1.1	----	----	----	0.2	----	----	----	----	3.0

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the *Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor*, and the *Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation*. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work²
Rate¹, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ³	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {17,275 cases}	191.3	294.0	321.2	328.7	220.1	354.5	227.5	153.7	53.6	121.9
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	82.4	128.6	101.6	172.6	78.3	160.3	112.8	60.2	14.6	59.5
Bruises, contusions	18.3	29.6	37.5	15.9	20.2	20.8	27.1	24.3	----	12.0
Cuts, lacerations	13.1	----	29.7	21.0	16.4	17.1	12.7	16.5	----	7.1
Fractures	12.1	----	59.0	24.9	13.5	20.6	12.3	6.9	12.4	7.8
Heat burns	3.9	----	----	3.0	3.0	7.7	----	7.3	----	3.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.1	----	----	3.4	9.8	----	----	4.5	----	4.0
Tendonitis	2.7	----	----	----	5.5	----	----	----	----	2.0
Chemical burns	1.3	----	----	----	1.3	----	----	----	----	----
Amputations	1.4	----	15.1	----	2.9	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	8.0	----	36.7	14.0	5.0	23.3	----	9.4	----	4.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	10.4	11.0	21.3	18.3	15.7	14.4	19.9	7.2	----	3.5
Eye	5.1	----	8.3	11.5	11.9	----	----	----	----	----
Neck	1.9	----	----	----	3.5	----	----	----	----	----
Trunk	75.1	106.0	99.4	121.4	78.2	156.5	97.5	57.6	24.9	50.8
Shoulder	14.8	----	30.2	21.5	14.0	38.7	16.0	9.4	----	12.5
Back	45.1	58.8	51.0	76.5	49.5	88.1	59.2	30.8	16.0	32.0
Upper extremities	45.7	62.8	95.9	66.7	70.1	62.9	43.4	43.9	9.9	22.7
Wrist	12.8	----	----	12.5	20.6	9.5	13.4	13.5	----	9.6
Hand, except finger	7.4	----	----	----	9.6	19.2	9.6	6.6	----	2.8
Finger	13.7	----	46.4	27.2	24.4	15.0	11.0	13.0	----	4.4
Lower extremities	40.4	91.1	74.1	84.8	35.7	76.2	46.5	29.6	9.6	32.5
Knee	18.7	----	18.2	38.4	13.5	34.1	15.9	18.2	3.2	18.5
Foot, except toe	6.7	12.4	13.1	23.2	7.1	----	13.3	3.6	----	4.9
Toe	1.9	----	----	----	1.9	----	7.8	----	----	----
Body systems	1.8	----	----	11.9	1.7	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	15.7	14.4	28.9	21.7	14.9	36.8	20.3	13.8	----	10.1
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	2.6	----	----	3.0	3.1	----	----	4.3	----	1.7
Containers	28.7	----	----	12.0	28.6	91.5	67.5	30.3	8.5	5.5

**Table 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work²
Rate¹, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Private Industry ³	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Furniture & fixtures	3.5	----	----	----	4.7	----	----	3.9	----	4.2
Machinery	15.9	----	110.8	30.0	27.7	11.8	24.3	9.2	----	5.5
Parts & materials	23.6	14.0	58.4	90.2	35.2	28.5	32.5	16.0	----	3.9
Worker motion or position	30.4	65.9	24.0	66.0	49.0	39.7	20.0	15.4	18.0	18.6
Floors, walkways, ground Surfaces	32.5	63.8	60.4	43.8	24.1	77.6	30.2	33.4	9.3	26.5
Tool, instruments, & equip.	12.7	----	15.7	33.0	12.8	36.0	14.8	11.6	----	2.9
Vehicles	10.8	36.5	18.0	11.5	7.4	40.4	14.9	9.6	----	3.8
Health care patient	8.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	31.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	47.6	45.7	154.3	90.3	65.8	93.9	59.7	38.4	----	17.5
Struck by object	23.2	12.0	86.6	48.6	21.3	54.5	34.8	21.3	----	10.5
Struck against object	10.8	12.8	114.6	19.6	12.6	28.9	8.5	8.9	----	5.8
Caught in object, equip.	10.3	----	51.6	12.7	23.9	10.2	12.7	6.0	----	----
Fall to lower level	13.6	35.5	25.0	34.5	6.1	50.5	15.6	12.6	----	4.4
Fall to same level	19.5	----	40.0	14.8	20.1	20.6	13.9	21.5	----	22.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	2.3	16.1	----	3.6	1.9	14.1	----	----	----	----
Overexertion	59.3	37.2	52.6	94.0	59.8	107.3	91.4	49.0	15.1	44.1
Overexertion in lifting	40.2	----	14.6	51.9	39.6	62.3	60.8	40.1	8.6	33.5
Repetitive motion	13.3	11.5	----	10.1	30.0	----	8.1	7.3	13.3	8.4
Exposure to harmful substances	9.6	----	----	17.7	9.7	10.2	14.1	8.8	----	7.9
Transportation accidents	5.0	38.6	13.3	----	3.8	10.7	8.1	3.5	----	2.2
Fires & explosions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts	2.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees worked during a calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Days away from work cases include those which resulted in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the *Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor*, and the *Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation*. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 1999

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<i>Total</i>	17,275	18.6	14.9	19.3	13.2	10.7	6.7	16.6	5
Sex:									
Men	11,995	18.8	14.6	19.4	13.1	10.8	6.0	17.4	5
Women	5,162	17.9	15.8	19.5	13.5	10.4	8.5	14.4	5
Age:									
16 to 19	739	24.4	14.9	27.0	7.1	12.5	13.3	0.8	4
20 to 24	2,117	30.9	18.2	27.3	8.6	11.1	1.6	2.4	3
25 to 34	4,122	22.3	17.7	21.1	11.0	9.9	6.8	11.2	4
35 to 44	5,123	14.6	11.1	19.7	16.4	14.2	4.9	19.1	7
45 to 54	3,412	14.1	16.6	14.7	12.8	8.3	7.7	25.8	7
55 to 64	1,475	12.3	14.3	10.3	13.7	6.3	12.9	30.2	10
65 and over	243	8.8	3.6	9.7	43.1	3.6	12.6	18.7	8
Occupation:									
Managerial & prof. Specialty	609	17.8	16.6	38.8	13.0	8.0	0.4	5.4	3
Tech., sales, & adm. support	2,065	15.8	22.3	16.0	12.1	5.2	10.8	17.8	5
Service	2,518	17.0	12.9	23.4	14.3	14.5	5.7	12.2	5
Farming, forestry, & fishing	385	18.4	12.8	36.0	8.3	6.7	6.1	11.7	5
Precision prod., craft, & repair	3,192	17.1	13.3	14.9	15.8	12.5	6.4	20.0	7
Op., fabricators, & laborers	8,470	20.1	14.3	18.5	12.4	10.6	6.6	17.5	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	2,390	23.4	12.5	28.6	13.5	3.5	8.0	10.4	4
3 to 11 months	3,164	23.2	13.5	16.9	13.7	14.6	6.2	11.9	5
1 to 5 years	5,485	21.1	15.1	18.2	11.9	12.1	4.3	17.3	5
More than 5 years	3,783	11.3	19.3	18.7	12.6	7.6	8.2	22.3	6
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	10,893	19.7	15.3	18.9	12.5	10.0	6.8	16.7	5
Black, non-Hispanic	998	16.6	10.3	35.0	10.8	7.6	5.9	13.8	5
Hispanic	1,054	17.6	18.6	24.2	13.2	9.1	2.2	15.0	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	74	30.0	28.8	8.7	1.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	2
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	72	8.9	3.4	44.4	22.4	- - - -	16.5	4.4	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 1999

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away
Total	17,275	18.6	14.9	19.3	13.2	10.7	6.7	16.6	5
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	7,440	12.3	17.5	18.9	16.5	9.8	5.2	19.7	6
Bruises, contusions	1,654	24.4	22.7	20.3	11.1	14.3	2.5	4.7	3
Cuts, lacerations	1,182	38.1	13.8	21.9	11.4	4.5	7.4	2.9	2
Fractures	1,094	13.6	9.2	11.3	9.0	11.8	16.5	28.6	14
Heat burns	354	16.2	5.9	47.5	4.5	6.7	0.8	18.3	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	463	11.2	6.2	24.3	6.6	13.4	15.8	22.5	12
Tendonitis	241	11.8	8.4	17.9	10.8	9.2	8.1	33.7	15
Chemical burns	113	23.1	61.1	10.9	----	----	----	4.9	2
Amputations	126	2.8	11.9	19.9	13.9	17.3	3.4	30.8	13
Multiple injuries	719	18.1	14.4	21.9	13.5	3.3	11.2	17.6	5
Part of body affected:									
Head	935	44.1	13.0	13.8	18.8	1.7	3.5	5.0	2
Eye	458	65.5	10.3	13.9	4.1	----	----	6.2	1
Neck	171	31.2	12.7	9.9	25.7	6.0	2.5	12.0	4
Trunk	6,781	12.7	15.8	18.6	13.5	11.5	7.3	20.6	6
Shoulder	1,341	9.4	10.6	12.3	14.4	13.2	5.4	34.6	13
Back	4,070	13.0	20.6	17.9	14.4	9.2	6.5	18.3	5
Upper extremities	4,129	27.5	12.4	19.9	9.9	10.8	7.0	12.5	4
Wrist	1,159	20.4	8.3	22.4	7.6	10.9	10.3	20.1	5
Hand, except finger	665	42.5	11.1	9.2	12.5	17.2	3.7	3.8	2
Finger	1,238	34.5	15.7	17.8	11.0	9.0	4.7	7.3	2
Lower extremities	3,648	12.6	13.9	23.3	14.2	11.7	6.3	18.0	6
Knee	1,684	8.1	12.4	21.5	14.0	14.7	6.2	23.0	10
Foot, except toe	608	20.3	19.1	34.1	8.0	9.5	0.7	8.2	4
Toe	172	15.7	16.5	27.7	12.2	14.6	9.8	3.6	3
Body systems	162	46.2	24.7	16.9	1.2	5.0	5.4	0.6	2
Multiple parts	1,415	13.4	21.2	15.9	15.0	11.4	6.6	16.6	5
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals & chemical prod.	232	17.7	32.4	27.4	2.6	13.2	3.8	2.9	2
Containers	2,594	15.2	14.0	14.0	18.6	14.2	8.2	15.8	7
Furniture & fixtures	320	16.6	19.9	23.2	15.7	0.8	1.5	22.4	3
Machinery	1,438	19.1	18.6	19.4	10.0	8.2	8.0	16.7	4

**Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away
Source of injury, illness (con't)									
Parts & materials	2,130	23.2	11.2	21.1	9.8	16.4	6.0	12.3	5
Worker motion or position	2,743	13.9	12.8	21.5	10.3	10.4	7.3	23.8	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,940	12.1	18.1	19.1	14.0	10.5	8.6	17.6	6
Tool, instruments, & equip.	1,148	39.4	10.7	17.1	12.0	5.8	2.8	12.2	2
Vehicles	974	12.9	14.1	16.7	12.8	7.5	7.5	28.4	8
Health care patient	766	19.3	16.5	19.6	11.5	14.0	3.4	15.6	4
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects / equip.	4,297	32.4	14.6	15.7	11.9	10.4	4.4	10.5	3
Struck by object	2,096	34.1	14.2	13.3	10.9	13.9	4.2	9.5	3
Struck against object	973	21.8	12.4	22.6	14.9	6.7	4.2	17.4	5
Caught in equip. / object	933	30.3	21.1	16.0	10.5	8.7	6.8	6.7	2
Fall to lower level	1,225	16.3	15.3	9.1	19.1	8.1	12.2	19.8	10
Fall to same level	1,763	8.5	17.9	26.8	10.8	13.6	6.2	16.3	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance – without fall	207	12.6	38.3	8.6	10.6	2.6	7.4	19.9	2
Overexertion	5,355	12.2	14.4	19.9	15.3	12.5	7.4	18.3	7
Overexertion in lifting	3,634	13.2	14.8	17.3	16.8	14.0	8.7	15.2	7
Repetitive motion	1,198	15.2	9.0	20.1	7.9	13.1	11.4	23.3	9
Exposure to harmful substances	867	23.7	14.8	28.6	13.0	5.7	3.5	10.7	3
Transportation accidents	447	13.9	16.2	14.0	14.6	8.0	8.6	24.7	7
Fires & explosions	61	11.6	37.8	20.9	3.6	11.7	4.8	9.6	4
Assaults & violent acts by person	187	28.9	9.7	29.6	9.9	1.0	14.1	6.9	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

**Table 11. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 1999**

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away
Total	17,275	18.6	14.9	19.3	13.2	10.7	6.7	16.6	5
<u>Goods Producing:</u>									
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	343	13.9	13.1	37.0	14.0	6.8	9.5	5.6	5
Mining ³	206	5.0	14.9	9.6	11.2	12.8	15.9	30.6	16
Construction	1,842	17.0	11.3	22.3	8.4	10.5	6.8	23.7	5
Manufacturing	4,553	25.5	13.7	17.3	14.7	10.1	6.3	12.4	4
Durable Goods	2,543	27.4	14.6	17.5	13.3	10.8	4.8	11.6	4
Nondurable Goods	2,010	23.1	12.7	17.0	16.4	9.2	8.1	13.5	5
<u>Service Producing</u>									
Transportation & public utilities ³	2,663	9.5	13.3	15.1	14.2	14.2	8.2	25.5	10
Wholesale trade	1,805	22.7	21.8	14.4	16.8	7.4	3.0	14.0	3
Retail trade	2,651	19.7	14.5	20.2	11.8	14.7	6.7	12.5	5
Finance, insurance, & real estate	306	10.5	15.5	13.6	8.8	3.6	11.5	36.5	15
Services	2,907	16.1	16.8	25.8	12.4	8.0	6.8	14.2	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the *Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor*, and the *Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation*. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries. **NOTE:** Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies

Appendix A

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Scope of the Survey

The occupational injury and illness data reported through the annual survey are based on records which employers in the following industries maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act: agriculture, forestry, and fishing (SIC 01-09); oil and gas extraction (SIC 13); construction (SIC 15-17); manufacturing (SIC 20-39); transportation and public utilities (SIC 41-49); wholesale and retail trade (SIC 50-59); finance, insurance, and real estate (SIC 60-67); and services (SIC 70-89). Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; private households; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws; and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12), metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and railroads (SIC 40) are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 3,650 sample units within the state. Approximately twelve percent of these were excluded from the final tabulation because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or were not mailable because of an inadequate address. Follow-up mailings and telephone calls to nonrespondents resulted in an overall usable response rate of 96 percent.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information concerning the average employment during the calendar year; total hours worked; the number of occupational illnesses by type (seven categories); the total occupational injuries and illnesses by type, i.e., fatalities, and nonfatal cases with and without lost workdays; the number of days away from work and days of restricted work activity; and case and demographic data for lost workday cases.

Federal grant arrangements specify that the respondent fill out a single report form. The data are then used to develop both state and national estimates. This elimination of duplicate reporting by respondents, in conjunction with the use of identical statistical techniques at the state and national levels, ensures maximum comparability of estimates.

Sample Design

The basic sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all non-government industries in Kansas and to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses for the state. The universe was stratified into industries according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget.

A sample size necessary to produce a certain level of precision in the estimates of incidence rates was then determined for each industry. Previous surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, have given an indication of the variability of incidence rates within certain groups of industries. Using these measures of variability, the number of establishments in the industry, and the employment in large establishments, a sample size was then calculated for each industry. The number of employees in large establishments was used as a control on the sample size. When industries are dominated by a few large establishments, smaller samples are required if the large establishments are included in the sample with certainty. Industries with higher expected incidence rates displayed more variability and, therefore, were allotted a proportionately larger sample than industries with lower rates.

Within an industry it was known that the number of injuries and illnesses an establishment experiences will vary with the employment of the establishment. Because of this, the universe of establishments within an industry was stratified by employment and then an optimum allocation was achieved by distributing the sample to each size group proportionate to the total employment in the size group. This procedure assumes that the variance of the average number of injuries and illnesses per establishment in a size group is proportionate to the average establishment employment size group. Sample sizes were then adjusted to produce integral sampling ratios.

Estimating Procedures

By using a weighting procedure, units in the sample are made to represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry/employment-size class from which the unit was selected determines the weight. Weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted for the small proportion of survey forms not returned. Respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment and business activity report. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and non-response adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Since the universe file, which provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, data are adjusted to reflect current employment levels. In the annual survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data, which can be converted into annual average employment figures for separate estimates at the cell level.

Federal-State Cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete a single report form for national and state estimates.

Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Appendix B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Employers may calculate incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the annual occupational injury and illness survey. Employers may then compare their work injury and illness rates to state and national rates for their industry.

The formula requires: (1) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (2) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate proceed by determining the following:

1. The number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This may be done by adding the totals for columns 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, and 13 of The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Log (OSHA NO. 200).
2. The total number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked figure should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (1) & \text{Number of injuries and illnesses X 200,000} & = \text{Incidence Rate} \\ (2) & \text{Employee hours worked} & \end{array}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kansas and the nation. It should be noted, for illnesses, the hours of work exposure should be increased in the formula to 20,000,000 (per 10,000 employees). The increase is due to the lower prevalence of illnesses in the work place.

An employer may compute rates for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (1) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed.

It is also possible to compute injury rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department or any other grouping of employees. The formula remains the same except the constant now would be 16,667 for a monthly calculation, 50,000 for a quarterly calculation, or 100,000 for a semi-annual calculation. The number of cases or days in the numerator and the hours worked in the denominator would be for the same time frame as the constant.

Appendix C

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average Employment: The average number of full- and part-time employees who worked during the report period. This includes all classes of employees (e.g., administrative, seasonal, temporary, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, service personnel, as well as operating and related workers).

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). For firms engaged in activities which may be physically dispersed such as construction, transportation, communication, and electric, gas, and sanitary services, records may be maintained at the place to which employees normally report each day. For personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, their establishment would be at the location from which they are paid or the base from which these personnel operate to carry out their activities.

First Aid Treatment: One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours Worked: Total hours worked by all employees. Includes all time on duty, but excludes vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence Rate: Number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{(N/EH) \times 200,000}{1}$$

where:

N	= number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays
EH	= Total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000	= base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Lost Workday Cases: Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted activity, or both.

Lost Workdays: The number of workdays (consecutive or not), beyond the day of injury or onset of illness, the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

- (1) Lost workdays, away from work: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of an occupational injury or illness.

- (2) Lost Workdays, restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of an injury or illness the employee:
- (a) was assigned to another job on a temporary basis,
 - (b) worked at a permanent job less than full-time
 - (c) worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Low-Hazard Industries: Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services that are regularly exempt from OSHA recordkeeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75.0 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical Treatment: Treatment (other than first aid) administered by a physician or registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Nonfatal Case Without Lost Workdays: Any recordable occupational injury or illness case, which does not involve a fatality or lost workdays.

Occupational Illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment.

Occupational Injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Any case which may be categorized in one the following classes is recordable:

- (1) occupational deaths, regardless of the time between injury, or length of illness, and death;
- (2) occupational illnesses; or
- (3) occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid).

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined, by the product or group of products or services rendered. Establishments may be classified as 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Work Environment: The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his/her work, whether on or off the employer's premises.

Appendix D

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

General concepts of recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work related if it results from an event of exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. When an employee is off the employer's premises, work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.

3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.

4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment or involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury was such that medical treatment was provided or should have been provided, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work related:

- C Treatment of **INFECTION**
- C Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- C Treatment of **SECOND OR THIRD DEGREE BURN(S)**
- C Application of **SUTURES** (stitches)
- C Application of **BUTTERFLY ADHESIVE DRESSING(S)** or **STERI STRIP(S)** in lieu of sutures
- C Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES EMBEDDED IN EYE**
- C Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **COMPLICATED** because of depth of embedment, size, or location
- C Use of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- C Use of hot or cold **SOAKING THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

- C Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- C **CUTTING AWAY DEAD SKIN** (surgical debridement)
- C Application of **HEAT THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- C Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- C **POSITIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS** (fractures, broken bones, etc.)
- C **ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL** or equivalent medical facility **FOR TREATMENT**.

First aid treatment. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and should not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- C Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during first visit to medical personnel
- C Treatment of **FIRST DEGREE BURNS(S)**
- C Application of **BANDAGES(S)** during first visit to medical personnel
- C Use of **ELASTIC BANDAGES(S)** during first visit to medical personnel
- C Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES NOT EMBEDDED IN EYE** if only irrigation is required
- C Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **UNCOMPLICATED**, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- C Use of **NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS AND** administration of single dose of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION** on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- C **SOAKING THERAPY** on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by **SOAKING**
- C Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during first visit to medical personnel
- C Application of **OINTMENTS** to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- C Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- C **NEGATIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS**
- C **OBSERVATION** of injury during visit to medical personnel.

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment:

- C Administration of **TETANUS SHOT(S)** or **BOOSTERS(S)**. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only first aid treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above, are not recordable.

This Report was Prepared by:

Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Lorne A. Phillips, Ph.D., Assistant Secretary and State Registrar
Elizabeth W. Saadi, Ph.D., Director

Office of Health Care Information
Elizabeth W. Saadi, Ph.D., Director

